





**Michigan Central and Great Western  
(Canada) Railway.**

6:00 A. M. New York and Boston Express, every day except Sunday.  
9:46 A. M. Cincinnati and Louisville Express, every day except Sunday.  
7:00 P. M. New York and Boston Express, every day.  
7:50 P. M. Cincinnati and Louisville Express, every day except Saturday.  
Bugscho checked through.  
Tickets for sale at the principal railroad offices in the city and at General offices, corner Lay and Dearborn streets, opposite the Tremont House, Chicago, and at the depot, 30 Lake street.  
H. J. Spaulding, R. N. Rice, Sup't.  
Gen. Pass. Ag't M. C. R. R. agent

1861 - - - - - 1861  
**MERCHANTS' DESPATCH**  
FAST FREIGHT LINE!  
American Express Co., - Proprietors.  
FROM NEW YORK AND BOSTON  
TO THE WEST AND SOUTH-WEST.  
FORWARDS goods at a more expedient rate than any line running west except the regular Express Co. Forwarding bills and Western bills en route from New York and Boston, will be given.  
Through bills of lading to St. Louis, Murfreesboro, New York, and 99 Washington street, Boston.  
Mark all packages  
**"MERCHANTS' DESPATCH!"**  
and deliver at depot, corner of Hudson and Thomas streets, New York, and Western J. R. Bates, Agent.  
General office in Old Freight Depot of Lake Street, N. Y.  
J. W. NICHOLS, Agent. F. S. MAHER, Sup't.  
At the office of the Am. Ex. Co., Jancenville, Wis.  
agent

**Spring Arrangements.**  
  
**CHANGE OF TIME.**  
VIA GRAND HAVEN ROUTE.

**U. S. Mail Passenger and Freight Line.**  
**Lowest Rates and Quickest Time**  
 BY THE  
**Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad,**  
 in connection with the  
 NEW AND POWERFUL UPPER CANAL STEAMSHIPS  
**"DETROIT" AND "MILWAUKEE."**

ON and after Monday, March 24, 1862, and until further notice, the steamships "Detroit" and "Milwaukee," of this line, will leave the Dock, foot of Milwaukee street, Milwaukee, daily, (except Sundays,) at 7 o'clock A. M., for Grand Haven, connecting there with their morning trip to Chicago, via Suspension Bridge, Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, Rochester, New York, Boston, &c., &c.; and Cleveland line of steamers at Detroit, leaving for New York at lower fare than by any other Route.

\* \* \* Mark all Freight "Via D. & M. R.," and save time and money.

OFFICES—Milwaukee, corner of Main and Wisconsin streets. Foot of East Water street, next door to Mills & Armstrong's warehouse, for freight rates, and Eastern Agents. Tickets may be purchased in Jacksonville at the Depot of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway, or at the Milwaukee Office.

FREIGHT OFFICE—Dock, foot of Milwaukee street. W. M. GRAY, Agent.      W. K. MUIH, Gen. Supt.  
 D. & H. R. Office, July 23, 1861.      au224if

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**Great Western Railway Company's**  
**EXPRESS FREIGHT LINE.**  
*Via Great Western, New York Central and Connecting Lines, for St. Louis, to and from the West.*

**Express, W. & G. A.**

**CONTROLLED** and operated by the Roads forming the line.

General Freight and Ticket office, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Ill., for rates, connections and Packages "Via Suspension Bridge."

Merchandise visiting the east are requested to call at the General Freight and Ticket offices for bills of Lading, Tickets, &c.

R. B. PUNCH, agent, 23 Broadway, New York; Ottoburne, N. J.; Wm. C. Smith, Jr., agent, Jackson, Mich.; general agent, Buffalo; A. McMillan, agent, Suspension bridge; W. J. Spicer, agent, Detroit.

W. A. FLETCHER, agent, Chicago and Cincinnati; Western Agent, cor. Lake and Dearborn, Chicago.

**DR. J. BOVEE DODS' IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS,**

A RE made from a pure and unadulterated Wine, and are as rich as double the usual strength of other Wines, and are imported by our only home in the United States. Also, in the following valuable kinds, to wit: Solomon's Seal, Spicifera, Consome Flowers, Gentian, Wild Cherry Tree Bark, and Bayberry.

WE CHALLENGE  
**THE WORLD**  
to produce  
**THEIR EQUAL!**

We do not profess to have discovered some Root "Known only to the Indians of South America," and a cure for all diseases which flesh is heir to," but we do profess to present the public with a valuable preparation, which every intelligent Physician in the country will approve of and recommend. As a remedy for

**INCIPENT CONSUMPTION,**

Weak Lungs, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Nervous System, Anæmia, Piles, Diseases peculiar to Females, Debility, and all cases requiring a Tonic, they are

For Sore Throat, so common among the Clergy, they are truly valuable.

For the cure of the Indign, or for persons of a weak constitution—for Ministers of the Gospel, Lawyers, and all public speakers—for Book-keepers, Tailors, Seditious, Students, Artists, and all persons leading a sedentary life, they are highly beneficial.

As a Beverage, they are wholesome, innocent, and delicious to the taste. They produce all the exhilarating effects of wine, without its pernicious qualities; and are a valuable remedy for persons addicted to the use of strong drink, and wish to refrain from it. They are also a powerful antidote to the poison contained in the adulterated Whisk and Liqueurs with which the country is flooded.

They are shewn not only CURE, but PREVENT Disease, and should be used by all who are exposed to it, where the water is bad, or where Chills and Fevers are prevalent. Being entirely innocent and harmless, they are given freely to Children and Infants with impunity.

Physicians, Clergymen and temperance advocates, as well as all humane, sensible and in spending these trials, will find them to be a most valuable and essentially aid in banishing Drunkenness and Disease.

CHARLES WIDMAYER & CO.,  
Proprietors, 127 Nassau St., New York.

And sold by Druggists generally.

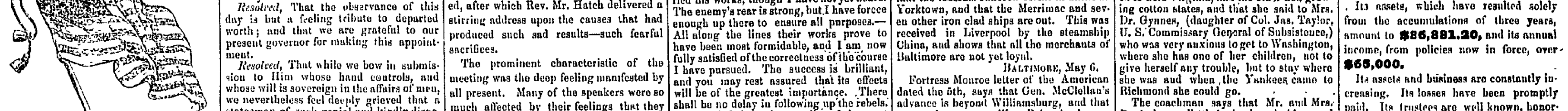
**Great Bargains in Millinery.**  
 MRS. O'DRA is now selling her large stock of new and fashionable millinery. Hats, in Velvet, Satin, Silk, etc., at a great sacrifice. In fact, no reasonable offer will be refused. All sales must be made or  
**BONNETS GIVEN AWAY!**  
 to make room for her spring goods, and ladies will find even now, as handsome and as useful a stock of millinery as can be seen west of New York.  
 All old bonnets of her customers will be re-trimmed and made like new, without any charge.  
 Dresses made or suit to order, and the newest models fitted and made like nothing. Please call and see, ladies, before purchasing elsewhere.  
 Warehouses in Young America block, over Harsh's Clothing Store, Ninth street. dec30:dt.

**CATHOLIC BOOKS.**

KEY OF HEAVEN.  
 PATH TO PARADISE.  
 POCKET MANUAL.  
 DAY'S SINCERE  
 HAY'S DEVOUT CHRISTIAN,  
 THE FOOT OF THE CROSS, By Faber.  
 OUR BLESSED  
 THE CREATOR & THE CREATURE,

sep13daw  
**O. J. DEARBORN,**  
 No. 8, Main St., Janesville.  
**Mill WRIGHTS!**  
**Pattern and Model Making.**  
 THE subscriber, having returned to his old vocation,  
 is the business of which he has followed for twenty-  
 three years, would announce to the citizens of Janesville  
 and surrounding country, that he is prepared to  
 execute any kind of job belonging to the craft, in the  
 most improved, substantial and workmanlike manner.  
 REFERENCES.  
 URBAN WAREHOUSE AND MILL  
 OWNERS.  
 A. Hyatt Smith, Janesville,  
 John L. Moore, " "  
 E. G. Hackett, " "  
 W. Weston, " "  
 J. H. Ward, " "  
 O. B. Ford, " "  
 J. H. Smith & Brown, Monroe,  
 J. H. Smith, " "  
 J. H. Smith & Brown, Milwaukee,  
 J. H. Smith, " "  
 MASTER MILL WRIGHTS.  
 J. R. Altmore, Janesville,  
 Ira C. Mitchell, " "  
 Sam. Green, Chicago, Ill.,  
 J. H. Smith, " "  
 Jacob Lansing, " "  
 D. Bristol, Washington,  
 C. C. & F. C. & N. Troy, N. Y.  
 Nathaniel Sater,  
 W. F. Adams, N. Y.  
 of the Chicago Wheel at B.  
 and C. O'Brien works, the  
 distinguished is the same.  
 D. M. MCCHESNEY.  
 Office in Power City Mill, Janesville, Wis. tedf6dm  
**FOR SALE**  
 500 CORDS good dry Wood. Delivered to any  
 part of the city.  
 call at  
 MOKEY & BRO





Proceedings on the Proclamation of Gov. Salomon.

At a meeting held at Shople's, in accordance with the proclamation of our Governor, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the observance of this day is but a feeling tribute to departed worth; and that we are grateful to our present governor for making this appointment.

Resolved, That while we bow in submission to him whose hand controls, and whose will is sovereign in the affairs of war, we nevertheless feel deeply grieved that a statesman of such genial and kindly disposition, tried honesty, eloquence, principle, and industry, should be cut down so suddenly, in the meridian of his powers and usefulness, especially while upon a mission of mercy, and at a time when the condition of our country and the affairs of our own state seem so importantly to demand the labors and supervision of experienced and sagacious men.

Resolved, That in the death of Gov. Harvey, the state of Wisconsin has lost both a devoted citizen and a wise, energetic, and incorruptible officer; the national administration an able and ardent co-worker; the cause of freedom, temperance, and benevolence, in general, an eloquent advocate, and the church of Christ a member who, in his public acts and private life, was a help to her cause and an honor to her communion.

Resolved, That as citizens of the community where Gov. Harvey resided, his personal friends, neighbors and acquaintances, who have seen much of him in business and social circles, and therefore know him well, and have felt a just pride in him, we have sustained a peculiar loss in his death, and that we cannot fail long to cherish his memory.

Resolved, That although he did not fall in battle, or by the hand of any foe of freedom, we are impressed with the conviction that nevertheless he is a costly victim to the Moloch of American slavery.

Resolved, That we tender to his disconsolate widow, his worthy and afflicted parents now residing amongst us, and to all of the wide circle of bereaved relatives and friends, assurances of our personal sympathy with them, and sorrow on our own account, and that they be furnished with a copy of these resolutions.

Resolved, That the committee be requested to publish these resolutions in the *Janesville Journal*, *Janesville Gazette* and *Free Press*, and Madison State Journal.

A. JOHNSON, Chairman.  
H. R. SKINNER, Secretary.  
Shople's, May 1st, 1862.

At a citizen's meeting held in the M. E. Church in the town of Clinton on the 1st inst., in accordance with the proclamation of Gov. Salomon, to commemorate the death of our lost, lamented Gov. Harvey, the following proceedings were had:

At 10 o'clock A. M. the meeting was called to order by D. G. Cheever, chairman of the committee of arrangements.

On motion, S. S. Northrop was chosen chairman, and D. G. Cheever secretary.

The governor's proclamation was then read by the secretary.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Hatch.

The chair announced the reception of a telegram, which was read by the secretary, saying that the body of Gov. Harvey had been recovered, and was on its way to Wisconsin.

The choir then favored us with an appropriate voluntary.

On motion a committee of five were appointed, by the chair, to report appropriate resolutions at an early hour. The chair appointed on said committee Rev. Mr. Smith, Geo. Irish, G. N. Willis, Dr. C. C. Warner and Thos. M. Martin.

An earnest and pathetic address was then delivered by the Rev. Mr. Smith.

While the committee were absent the time was occupied in short and feeling remarks by the following named citizens: D. M. Tallman, C. W. Cobb, S. S. Northrop and D. G. Cheever. All testified to the private virtues and public worth of the deceased.

Mr. Tallman said, I have known Mr. Harvey long and well, as a neighbor and business man. I have bought his goods and sold him my grain. Urbanity and integrity were prominent characteristics of his nature. He was an incorruptible politician, and I believe he died a martyr to free dom.

Mr. Cobb said he was a people's man, and was as free from display and aristocracy as when he first held a town office.

The committee on resolutions reported as follows:

WHEREAS, By a painful and mysterious providence, our late respected governor, Louis P. Harvey, has been suddenly removed from earth, while ministering to the wants of our suffering soldiers, wounded at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., and

WHEREAS, This sorrowful intelligence has cast a deep gloom over the people of this state, to whom he had endeared himself by all the attributes of a noble nature, a life of unblemished purity and a sound judgment, as manifested in all his acts, both private and public.

Resolved, That in the death of Gov. Harvey we feel that we have lost a true friend, a worthy fellow citizen, and the state and nation a faithful, patriotic and honest public servant.

Resolved, That an example so lofty and pure should be emulated and held in lasting remembrance by all our people, and especially by those placed in offices of trust and responsibility in our government.

Resolved, That we honor the prompt manner in which the deceased responded to the call of humanity, and deeply regret the unholy rebellion which brought him so untimely an end, while we deem him a sacrifice to Union and liberty; he was truly a victim to slavery.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the bereaved widow and afflicted parents and friends and relatives of the deceased.

Resolved, That we tender to the worthy successor of our departed executive, our hearty co-operation in the discharge of his responsible duties.

On motion the report was accepted and the committee discharged. On a motion to adjourn, remarks were made by G. W. Willis, Thos. Tuttle, S. A. Slosson and others, sustaining the resolutions. Mr. Tuttle said: I have been a brother in the church with Mr. Harvey for many years,

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FROM THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, YORKTOWN, May 4th—1 P. M.

Our cavalry and horse artillery came up with the enemy's rear guard in their entrenchments about two miles this side of Williamsburg. A brisk fight ensued. Just as my aid left, Smith's division of infantry arrived on the ground, and I presume carried his works, though I have not yet heard. The enemy's rear is strong, but I have force enough up there to ensure all purposes. All along the lines their works prove to have been most formidable, and I am now fully satisfied of the correctness of the course I have pursued. The success is brilliant, and you may rest assured that its effects will be of the greatest importance. There shall be no delay in following up the rebels.

The rebels have been guilty of the most murderous and barbarous conduct in placing torpedoes within the abandoned works near walls and springs, and near flag staves, magazines, telegraph offices, in carpet bags, barrels of flour, &c. Fortunately we have not lost many men in this manner. Some four or five killed and perhaps a dozen wounded. I shall make the prisoners remove them at their own peril.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN, Maj. Gen.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DESPATCHES.

HEADQUARTERS, near Williamsburg, May 4.

The advance under General Sigismund reached this place, two and a half miles from Williamsburg, at two o'clock this afternoon. As we approached the enemy's works, a regiment of cavalry was seen coming in line of battle about a mile off. Captain Gibson's battery opened a very effective fire on the rebels, but did not change their course. The rebels opened on us from behind an earthwork. A portion of the 1st and 6th cavalry then charged on the advancing foe and a hand fight ensued. None of our men were captured, but we took a number of prisoners. Gibson's battery had 14 horses killed. Lieutenant Benton of 1st cavalry, and 10 men were wounded, and Lieutenant McClellan and 12 others, of the 6th cavalry, were also slightly wounded. The rebel cavalry was forced to abandon their position, but our want of infantry prevented us from advancing on their works. We then fell back to await the coming of our infantry. Hancock's brigade soon arrived, but it was concluded to defer operations until to-morrow. The enemy are still retreating beyond Williamsburg, but their rear guard is very strong.

MONDAY, May 5.  
LATER.—It is raining heavily. We will occupy Williamsburg early this morning.

CAIRO, May 5.  
The steamer Antelope has arrived from Pittsburg Landing. Sunday morning Gen. Pope took between 200 and 300 prisoners, tents, camp equipage and four pieces of artillery, and several hundred muskets. At the time the Antelope left Pittsburg a heavy firing was heard—cause not ascertained.

Recent arrival of despatches from Fort Wright confirm the report that Jeff. Thompson was in command there. The actual force there now does not exceed 3,000 or 4,000.

WASHINGTON, May 5.  
Gen. Franklin's division, which Gen. McClellan has ordered to West Point, at the head of York river, was on board of transports when the rebels abandoned Yorktown. They were kept on board by Gen. McClellan for the very reason they are performing, and will doubtless be able to intercept the rebel retreat to Richmond, compelling them to give battle or surrender. The main road of retreat up the peninsula is close on the bank of York river, which will bring the rebel army within range of our gunboats that are conducting Franklin's transports to their rear. There are four gunboats in this service. McClellan has transports sufficient to forward 20,000 additional soldiers from Yorktown to that point, immediately. It will not be surprising if he captures the bulk of the rebel army and takes Richmond in a week.

The French minister went to Richmond to assure the rebels that the Emperor of the French does not recognize them as a power among the nations; that England and France, by recognizing them as belligerents, did all that could be expected on the part of neutral governments; that the blockade of their ports is effectual; that they are fairly beaten in arms, and their independence as a nation is impossible; that a continuance of hostilities, threatening destruction of the cotton and tobacco crops of their citizens, would only be a wanton injury to the commerce of the world, injuring France and England even more than the United States; and that a resort to guerrilla warfare as proposed, when their armies are destroyed, would demoralize society and be simply a return to barbarism. The rebels have been admonished, therefore, that a cessation of hostilities is a duty they owe to themselves and to the world, which all civilized nations will unite in requiring of them.

B. Lathrop, operator on the United States military telegraph, died last night from injuries by the explosion of a torpedo, placed by the rebels at the deserted telegraph office at Yorktown. Mr. Lathrop was a resident of Springfield, Ohio, and was highly esteemed.

Times dispatch.—The select committee of the house on confiscation and emancipation has instructed its chairman, Mr. Eliot, to report two bills. The first which is agreed to by Noel of Missouri, as well as by Messrs. Eliot, Hutchins, Beaman and Sedgwick, but opposed by Mallory of Kentucky and Cobb of New Jersey, confiscates all the property, real and personal, of leading classes of rebels, embracing somewhat more than are covered by Senator Sherman's bill, who shall continue in rebellion after the passage of the bill. By another section the property of all other rebels, who continue such sixty days after its passage, shares the same fate. The President is to seize the property, but the courts are to institute proceedings.

The other bill, which only the republican members of the committee, a bare majority, approve, liberates immediately upon its passage the slaves of all rebels. Two additional sections to the first bill were discussed, but not acted on, Mr. Noel being opposed to them. By one it is declared that under this bill slaves shall not be held as property. By the other, provision is made for the enrollment of all loyal persons within the rebel districts who shall become free upon such enrollment, and may be, in such numbers as are required, enlisted in the military service of the United States; both will probably be moved in the house.

The Herald's dispatch says: The administration is fully satisfied that the road to Richmond is opened, and the rebel army of the east utterly routed.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

NEW YORK, May 6.

The ship Emily St. Pierre, which was captured some time since by our block-

ing fleet, and a prize crew put on board with orders to make for Philadelphia, was subsequently recaptured by the rebel Capt. Wilson, who, with three others, made prisoners of all the prize crew and post masters. The vessel arrived at Liverpool on the 21st inst., the captain being assisted in navigating by only three or four who with himself were allowed to remain on board by our cruiser who captured her. Lieut. Stone was placed in charge of the Emily St. Pierre by our gunboat and was overpowered by Wilson and the rebel steward and cook and placed in irons.

A letter from a first-class merchant in Baltimore to a Liverpool mercantile firm states, under date of Baltimore, April 28th, that the federalists suffered defeat in battle at Yorktown, and that the Merrimack and seven other iron clad ships are out. This was received in Liverpool by the steamship China, and shows that all the merchants of Baltimore are not yet loyal.

BALTIMORE, May 6.  
Fortress Monroe letter of the American dated the 5th, says that Gen. McClellan's advance is beyond Williamsburg, and that our gunboats are at West Point, having on their way captured or destroyed many rebel transports. A report was current of the capture of a large number of prisoners. A force had been landed at West Point and destroyed a railroad bridge leading to Richmond.

NASHVILLE, May 4.  
Special to Louisville Journal.—Gen. Dumont, with portions of Walcott's and Smith's Kentucky cavalry, and Wynkoop's Pennsylvania cavalry, 800 in number, at Lebanon, Tenn., on Monday morning at four o'clock. The rebels were utterly routed and large numbers slain, and 150 taken prisoners. Nearly all their horses and arms were captured. They fled after fighting one hour and a half. Gen. Dumont is in pursuit and will capture the whole force. The prisoners will be here this evening. It was a brilliant affair, and managed with great skill by Gen. Dumont. Morgan reported killed. Col. Wolford was wounded in the abdomen, seriously, and Col. Smith was wounded in the leg. The rebels were completely surprised and outwitted.

LOUISVILLE, May 6.  
Capt. Hazlett and McKinney, Lieuts. Cary, Chambers, Deal, Thomas and Leonard, of the 2d Ohio, with 100 privates; Capt. Jennifer and Adj. Neal, with 115 men of the 18th Ohio; Lieut. Mitchell, the general's son, of Kennett's cavalry; Capt. Ewing and two lieutenants of the 21st Ohio, with 53 privates; were taken prisoners at Pulaski, Tenn., on last Friday, by 1,000 of Morgan's rebel cavalry, after a fight of two hours and a half. The prisoners were subsequently released on parole, and are now at Nashville. Morgan lost six killed and two wounded. Our loss was two killed, three wounded and one missing.

BAITIMORE, May 6.  
The following is taken from the American's special:

FORT MONROE, May 5.  
The French steamer Gasconade came down from Yorktown, bringing the French minister and Capt. Fox, assistant secretary of the navy. We learn that up to one o'clock the steamer with Gen. Franklin's division had not gone beyond Yorktown, waiting to hear from above. One of the gunboats which went up York river on Sunday morning, has returned. She reports she found the river unobstructed, that our gunboats had reached West Point, and that a force had been landed, and a bridge on the road to Richmond destroyed. Several rebel transports were overtaken going up the river, several of which were run ashore and burned, those on board escaping, while others were captured. Latest advices state that Gen. McClellan is with the advance, and supposed to be before Williamsburg, in which direction there has been brisk cannonading all day.

Yesterday afternoon a schooner came down the James river from Richmond, and when near Newport News was run ashore on the south side of the river. Her singular movements attracted considerable attention. The men were seen to take her on board and pull for Newport news. They said they had purposely run her ashore for the purpose of escaping to our lines, and that she contained 60 tons of coal for the Merrimack. Several boats were manned and started out for the purpose of endeavoring to tow her off, but finding this impossible they ran her on fire and she burned to the water's edge. The Merrimack was in sight at the time, but did not venture to save the vessel. The crew were taken to headquarters and they gave a deplorable account of affairs in Richmond. The rebel troops regarded all further attempts to subvert the rebellion sheer folly.

WASHINGTON, May 6.  
HOUSE.—Mr. Colfax, by unanimous consent, introduced a bill to punish frauds in the government, which provides that all persons engaged in furnishing supplies of any kind, for any department of the government, by contract or otherwise, or performing any service therefor, who shall be found guilty in any United States court, and all accessories thereto, shall be sentenced to imprisonment for not less than six months or more than ten years, and a fine not exceeding double the amount of the fraud, and all officers are required when frauds are discovered to institute a suit. Referred to the judiciary committee.

WASHINGTON, May 6.  
The rumored statements of foreign intervention to induce the government to cease its efforts to put down the rebellion, as well as those about projected arrangements and compromise with the rebels, are without foundation.

The Markets.  
NEW YORK, May 6.  
Flour receipts, 16,301 barrels, market heavy, and so lower; sales 3,000 barrels, 5,000, 65 super state; 5,200, 65 super western; 5,200, 10 common to medium extra western. Wheat receipts 7,913 bushels, market dull and drooping; sales 6,000 bushels red state.

WASHINGTON, May 5.  
The following statement, dated yesterday on the Rappahannock, has reached Washington:

A colored man came in to-day from the other side of the river, and represented himself as Jeff Davis' coachman. From an examination of him this is probably the truth. He reports scraps of conversation overheard while driving Mr. and Mrs. Davis in the carriage, and between Mr. Davis and those who came to see him. Mr. Davis and Gen. Joseph E. Johnston had some heated discussions about the latter's retreat from Manassas. Davis disapproved of it and ordered Johnston to make a stand at Gordonsville. Johnston declined to do this and offered to resign, and was even induced to go to Yorktown. Mrs. Davis said she thought this very bad in him (Johnston) and he was unwilling to help Gen. Magruder.

The coachman overheard a conversation between Johnston and the wife of Davis; the former (Johnston) saying if he had not left Manassas McClellan would have come out against him and cut him all to pieces.

Mrs. Davis read an article in the Examiner to her husband, saying that it was part of the Yankee's plan that Gens. Banks and McDowell were to form a junction in Louisiana or Carolina county, and move down on Richmond. Davis remarked he thought that was so, but his generals would take care of them.

The coachman overheard a conversation between Davis and Dr. Gwin, formerly a

senator from California. Davis said that he had sent Gen. J. R. Anderson from North Carolina to resist the march of the federalists from Fredericksburg, and delay them long enough for him to see the probable result of the contest before Yorktown, so that if that was unsuccessful, he would have time to extricate his army from the peninsula and get them into Richmond and out of Virginia; that otherwise they would all be caught.

The coachman represents that Mrs. Davis said that the confederacy was about played out, and that if New Orleans was really taken, she had no longer any interest in the matter, as all she had was there; that it was a great pity that they had ever attempted to hold Virginia, and the other non-growing cotton states, and that she said to Mrs. Dr. Gynnes, (daughter of Col. Jas. Taylor, U. S. Commissary General of Subsistence), who was very anxious to get to Washington, where she has one of her children, not to give herself any trouble, but to stay where she was and when the Yankees came to Richmond she could go.

The coachman says that Mr. and Mrs. Davis have all their books, clothing and pictures packed up, ready to move off; that there is much outspoken Union feeling in Richmond; that, having been a waiter in a hotel there, he knows all the Union men of the place; and that the Yankees are looked for with much pleasure, more by the whites than even the colored people. Confederate money is not taken when it can be avoided. Mrs. Davis herself was refused when she offered a ten dollar Confederate note. Many of the Richmond people wish the Union troops to come, as they are half starved. The bank and government money is all packed up ready for removal to Danville, near the North Carolina line.

Gen. Johnston did not think they would succeed at Yorktown. The conclusion overheard the rebel officers say if they failed at Yorktown and New Orleans they would leave Virginia.

A letter from Missouri, received in Boston, states that just before the battle of Pea Ridge, in Arkansas, Gen. Sigel finding that he could not depend upon the reports of the spies, rigged himself out a cigar pedlar, and went through the rebel camp. It was by means of the information thus received that he was enabled to make such a disposition of our forces as to defeat the enemy in that desperate battle.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SEED POTATOES.  
R. A. HAWLEY'S English Flake Potatoes can be bought at Charles Kellie's Grocery Store, West side.  
Janesville, May 5th, 1862. my5d4w1f

GREAT BARGAINS!  
L. MOSES  
Is closing out his entire stock of FURNITURE!  
which must and will be sold in the next two or three weeks.  
Come and See  
Before purchasing elsewhere.  
222 N. 2nd St. - 2nd floor, by note or account, must settle the same before the 1st of June, or they will be left for collection.  
Janesville, May 5th, 1862. my5d4w2f

NOTICE OF WISCONSIN.  
ROCK COUNTY—CITY OF JANESVILLE, SS.  
In Justice's Court, H. A. Patterson, Justice.  
To W. S. Ames:  
You are hereby notified that a warrant of attachment has been issued against you, and your property attached to satisfy the demand of John T. Norton, amounting to one hundred dollars, now due, unless you shall appear before the undersigned Justice of the Peace, in and for said county, at his office in said city, on the 25th day of May, 1862, at one o'clock in the afternoon, in person, or by your attorney, and your property sold to pay the debt.—Dated this 4th day of May, 1862.  
JOHN T. NORTON, Plaintiff.

LOST.—On the 4th instant a Patent from Key with a screw in the top. The finder will be richly rewarded by leaving it at this office. my5d4f

Flower Seeds! Flower Seeds!  
A GREAT VARIETY of Flower Seeds just received at GOLDWELL'S DRUG STORE.  
May 5th, 1862. my5d4f

Whitewash Brushes!  
ALL styles and sizes, Very Cheap at GOLDWELL'S DRUG STORE.  
May 5th, 1862. my5d4f

LOST.  
ON Friday or Saturday, the 2d or 3d instant, a certificate by Capt. Trumbull of United States Infantry, debentured to Thomas Austin, to A. J. Hatch, dated April 24th, amounting to \$200.00, and all kinds of receipts, from Henry & Co., Milwaukee, to T. A. Hatch, for about \$275. The payment of said certificate has been stopped. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same with J. Richardson.  
May 5th, 1862. Milwaukee Sentinel copy. my5d4f

Government Property at Auction.  
1,000 lumber and other property in and comprising Camp Barlow, at Janesville, Wisconsin, will be sold at Public Auction, on Thursday, May 6th, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. The buildings will be divided into sections comprising about ten thousand feet of lumber each, and other property will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.  
Terms of Sale, Cash.  
A deposit will be required of each purchaser as the sale progresses. By order, Adj. Gen. U. S. A., J. O. DEARBORN, U. S. A.,  
May 2d, 1862. my5d4w1f 10th Inf'y U. S. A.

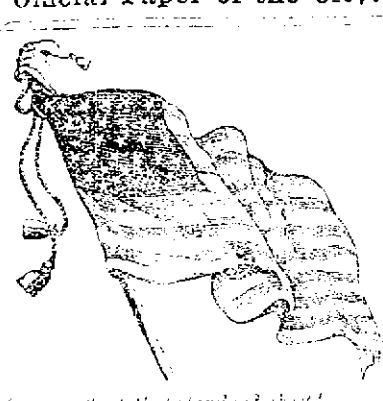
FRESH FRUITS!  
RECEIVED TO-DAY AT WHEELBLOKS.  
FRESH Tomatoes, Fresh Peaches, Fresh Pineapples, and all kinds of berries, Luscious, Choice, Oysters, Cardinals, and all kinds of fresh fruit, from Henry & Co., Milwaukee, to T. A. Hatch, for about \$275. The payment of said certificate has been stopped. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same with J. Richardson.  
Janesville, May 5th, 1862. my5d4w2f

WALL PAPER!  
We have this day received another invoice of Wall Paper, of the latest and most beautiful designs, ever exhibited in this city. We know no competition in quality, style and price. O. J. DEARBORN, Corner of Jackson and Smith's new block. my5d4f

Grand Display of Millinery Goods!  
MISS REYNOLDS begs to inform the ladies of Janesville and vicinity that she has just returned from the eastern market with the most beautiful and latest selection of Millinery Goods to be found east of New York City. Her stock consists chiefly of the newest styles of bonnets, hats, ribbons, laces, trimmings, French and American Flowers, Blouse Bands, Blouse Edges, Marcelline Silk, Bonnet Rills and Satins of all colors, French and English Gowns, &c., &c.

Straw Goods! Straw Goods!!  
A beautiful collection of Fine Split Straw Bonnets, both white and colored; Straw Trimmings, Ribbons, Pedals, &c., &c. Also an extensive stock of Pearl Chip Umbrellas and Empress Turbans, Brown Crown Willow Hats, &c., &c. All at low prices.  
Miss R. calls particular attention to the new style of Lady McClinton Hat, now so much worn in the eastern cities, the sale of which is exclusively confined to her establishment.  
Bonnets Bleached and Trimmed for 50c, which will look as well as new.  
Dresses Made or Cut to Order.  
It is now fully understood that the best variety of goods, the most carefully executed work and the cheapest in this city, will be found at the Millinery Rooms west side Milwaukee street bridge.  
363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000-1001-1002-1003-1004-1005-1006-1007-1008-1009-1010-1011-1012-1013-1014-1015-1016-1017-1018-1019-1020-1021-1022-1023-1024-1025-1026-1027-1028-1029-1030-1031-1032-1033-1034-1035-1036-1037-1038-1039-1040-1041-1042-1043-1044-1045-1046-1047-1048-1049-1050-1051-1052-1053-1054-1055-1056-1057-1058-1059-1060-1061-1062-1063-1064-1065-1066-1067-1068-1069-1070-1071-1072-1073-1074-1075-1076-1077-1078-1079-1080-1081-1082-1083-1084-1085-1086-1087-1088-1089-1090-1091-1092-1093-1094-1095-1096-1097-1098-1099-1100-1101-1102-1103-1104-1105-1106-1107-1108-1109-1110-1111-1112-1113-1114-1115-1116-1117-1118-1119-1120-1121-112





Forward that that standard meet!

Where freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er all.

Negotiation and Compromise.

The rebellion may be considered as having reached its crisis. The surrender of New Orleans, and the occupation of the Mississippi river which is sure to follow, will cut the country into two parts. With gunboats, the government will be able to control all the navigable rivers of this great valley, so that for several hundred miles on either side, the rebels will be kept down by them. Trade will soon follow, and with the return of the profits of commerce, the insurrection will gradually depart. The loss of the Mississippi valley is the loss of their cause.

The rebel government will see this as soon as anybody. Beaten as they are at every point, there are two ways by which they can help themselves, besides fighting. The first thing they will try will be negotiation. They will very soon pretend that they want peace and amnesty, and ask for commissioners, or a foreign mediator, to settle the preliminaries. This will be done to gain time. If the season could be rolled forward two months, bringing with it the yellow fever on all the southern coasts, they would have great hopes of success in achieving their independence. Not being able to interfere with the order of nature, they will attempt to accomplish their object by diplomacy with the national government, pretending to be ready to lay down their arms if their lives and "property" can be guaranteed. If they can gain two months time in this way, it will be equal to two great victories in the field. Having wasted enough of our time, they will suddenly discover that their "rights" cannot be protected, they will throw off the mask and go on with their campaign. This is about the way they will manage it, and their success will develop in the north all the latent disloyalty which is making itself manifest, more and more, every day. There will be a peace party, and the leaders of it can be selected even now. But the object is not peace, but delay, and the utter ruin of the Union cause.

When propositions of this kind are made we hope the government will pay no heed to them. It ought to be considered treason to pause a moment in carrying on the war. The only acceptable proposition, preliminary to peace, should be the surrender of every rebel in arms. No terms should be allowed.

We anticipate, also, if the government will make no delay, that the last report will be for a compromise, in which slavery shall receive new guarantees. Notwithstanding all the cruelties, barbarism and treason, displayed by the slaveholders during this rebellion, it has worshippers in the north, who will aid in every possible way to make this detestable institution stronger, after the rebellion is over, than before. We call upon the people to watch the men who lead in Congress, and in the government. The time of trial comes. The true men will stand boldly up and demand war without ceasing upon the rebels, until they surrender—no compromise with slavery, but destruction to every form of human bondage in this land. The false, the timid and the weak, will want peace, with concessions to rebels—no confiscation, no punishment to traitors, and the institution of slavery saved from harm. The public servants who dare not act from principle are already covering their treachery with a "constitutional scruple," after the most approved method of doughfaces. Let the people mark them. There will be a hereafter for such men.

Commissioners of allotment arrived here on Saturday last. The 12th and 13th Wisconsin regiments, the 1st Kansas, and Johnson's cavalry are encamped near the fort. Obtained allotments of the 12th yesterday—expect to finish the 14th to-morrow, and return. Thirtieth left 140 sick at Lawrence, and a few at Leavenworth. Well left about 40 sick at Lawrence. Will see the sick on our return to Lawrence and Leavenworth. News has just reached us from New Mexico that the rebels there have been routed. The boys grumble at being left out.

Yours, &c.

From Fort Riley.

Port Riley, Kas., April 29, 1862.

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From Fort Riley.

Port Riley, Kas., April 29, 1862.

Proceedings on the Proclamation of Gov. Solomon.

At a meeting held at Shopiere, in accordance with the proclamation of our Governor, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the observation of this day is but a feeling tribute to departed worth; and that we are grateful to our present governor for making this appointment.

Resolved, That while we bow in submission to him, whose hand controls, and whose will is sovereign in the affairs of war, we nevertheless feel deeply grieved that a statesman of such genial and kindly disposition, tried honesty, eloquence, principle, and industry, should be cut down so suddenly, in the meridian of his powers and usefulness, especially while upon a mission of mercy, and at a time when the condition of our country and the affairs of our own state seem so imperatively to demand the labors and supervision of experienced and sagacious men.

Resolved, That in the death of Gov. Harvey, the state of Wisconsin has lost both a devoted citizen and a wise, energetic, and incorruptible officer; the national administration an able and ardent co-worker; the cause of freedom, temperance, and benevolence, in general, an eloquent advocate, and the church of Christ a member who, in his public acts and private life, was a help to his cause and an honor to his communion.

Resolved, That as citizens of the community where Gov. Harvey resided, his personal friends, neighbors and acquaintances, who have seen much of him in business and social circles, and therefore know him well, and have felt a just pride in him, we have sustained a peculiar loss in his death, and that we cannot fail long to cherish his memory.

Resolved, That although he did not fall in battle, or by the hand of any foe of freedom, we are impressed with the conviction that nevertheless he is a costly victim to the Moloch of American slavery.

Resolved, That we tender to his disconsolate widow, his worthy and afflicted parents now residing amongst us, and to all of the wide circle of bereaved relatives and friends, assurances of our personal sympathy with them, and sorrow on our own account, and that they be furnished with a copy of these resolutions.

Resolved, That the committee be requested to publish these resolutions in the *Janesville Journal*, *Janesville Gazette* and *Free Press*, and Madison State Journal.

A. JOHNSON, Chairman.

H. R. SKINNER, Secretary.

SHOPIERE, May 1st, 1862.

At a citizen's meeting held in the M. E. Church in the town of Clinton on the 1st inst., in accordance with the proclamation of Gov. Solomon, to commemorate the death of our lost, lamented Gov. Harvey, the following proceedings were had:

At 10 o'clock A. M. the meeting was called to order by D. G. Cheever, chairman of the committee of arrangements.

On motion, S. S. Northrop was chosen chairman, and D. G. Cheever secretary.

The governor's proclamation was then read by the secretary.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Hatch. The choir announced the reception of a telegram, which was read by the secretary, saying that the body of Gov. Harvey had been recovered, and was on its way to Wisconsin.

The choir then favored us with an appropriate voluntary.

On motion a committee of five were appointed, by the choir, to report appropriate resolutions at an early hour. The chair appointed on said committee Rev. Mr. Smith, Geo. Irish, G. N. Willis, Dr. C. C. Warner and Thos. M. Martin.

An earnest and pathetic address was then delivered by the Rev. Mr. Smith.

While the committee were absent the time was occupied in short and feeling remarks by the following named citizens: D. M. Tallman, C. W. Cobb, S. S. Northrop and D. G. Cheever. All testified to the private virtues and public worth of the deceased.

Mr. Tallman said, I have known Mr. Harvey long and well, as a neighbor and business man. I have bought his goods and sold him my grain. Urbanity and integrity were prominent characteristics of his nature. He was an incorruptible politician, and I believe he died a martyr to free dom.

Mr. Cobb said he was a people's man, and was as free from display and aristocracy as when honored with the office of governor as when he first held a town office.

The committee on resolutions reported as follows:

Resolved, That a painful and mysterious providence, our late respected governor, Louis P. Harvey, has been suddenly removed from earth, while ministering to the wants of our suffering soldiers, wounded at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., and who have been encamped near the fort.

Resolved, That a deep gloom over the people of this state, to whom he had endeared himself by all the attributes of a noble nature, a life of unblemished purity and a sound judgment, as manifested in all his acts, both private and public. Therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of Gov. Harvey we feel that we have lost a true friend, a worthy fellow citizen, and the state and nation a faithful, patriotic and honest public servant.

Resolved, That an example so lofty and pure should be emulated and held in lasting remembrance by all our people, and especially by those placed in offices of trust and responsibility in our government.

Resolved, That we honor the prompt manner in which the deceased responded to the call of humanity, and deeply regret the untimely death which brought him to so untimely an end, while we deem him a sacrifice to Union and Liberty; he was truly a victim to slavery.

Resolved, That a deeply sympathetic with the bereaved widow and afflicted parents and friends and relatives of the deceased.

Resolved, That we tender to the worthy successor of our departed executive, our hearty co-operation in the discharge of his responsible duties.

On motion the report was accepted and the committee discharged. On a motion to adopt, remarks were made by G. W. Willis, Thos. Tuttle, S. A. Slosson and others sustaining the resolutions. Mr. Tuttle said: I have been a brother in the church with Mr. Harvey for many years,

and always found him ready to do his whole duty.

Mr. Slosson remarked that he had often said and drank with him at his table, and lodged in his house, and knew that too much could not be said in his praise—those who knew him best loved him most. He should sustain the resolutions, and was glad that sympathy was tendered to his esteemed and accomplished widow. He knew that she had ever been his guardian angel. With her at his side he could never do wrong.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, after which Rev. Mr. Hatch delivered a stirring address upon the causes that had produced such sad results—such fearful sacrifices.

The prominent characteristic of the meeting was the deep feeling manifested by all present. Many of the speakers were so much affected by their feelings that they were unable to proceed. But few eyes were dry. All seemed to feel that the state had not only lost an excellent governor, but that they had lost an old neighbor, friend and brother. There was no delicacy about declaring that they believed him to be a victim to the curse of slavery. Notwithstanding the incessant fall of rain and snow, a respectable audience was in attendance; and the house was draped in mourning.

The choir entered fully into the spirit of the occasion, and with the happiest results.

It was moved and carried, that the secretary be instructed to compile the proceedings of the meeting, and forward the same to the *Gazette* and *Free Press* for publication; and also, that a copy of the resolutions be presented to Mrs. Harvey.

At the close of the services the audience joined in singing the doxology, and the meeting was then dismissed by benediction from Rev. Mr. Smith.

We have thus done what we could, by outward forms and heartfelt sorrow, to show our respect and love for the illustrious dead. We shall ever cherish his memory.

S. S. NORTHROP, Ch'n.

D. G. CHEEVER, Sec'y.

In accordance with the Governor's proclamation the citizens of Edgerton and vicinity, by previous arrangement, met at the depot in said village, on the 1st day of May, at 10 o'clock, and forming in procession marched with martial music to Swift's Hall, under the direction of E. Palmer, marshal.

On arriving at the hall, Dr. B. Burdick, as president of the day, called the meeting to order, read the Governor's proclamation and made appropriate remarks on the subject of the meeting.

A chant was performed by the choir, and prayer offered by Rev. G. W. Ford, after which the following resolutions were adopted, viz:

Resolved, That we deem it not only most fitting and proper, but in perfect unison with our feelings of sorrow, and of sympathy for his sorrow stricken family, to pause in our business pursuits and to observe this hour with the solemnity due it from the sad affliction just fallen on the people of this state.

Resolved, That in the death of Louis P. Harvey we feel that our state has not only lost one of its best rulers, but also one of her wisest statesmen, true patriots, most earnest philanthropists, and best citizens, and Rock county one of her noblest adopted sons.

Resolved, That the energy, alacrity and tenderness to our wounded soldiers by him displayed in the good Samaritan errand on his last day's life, had to pause in our business pursuits and to observe this hour with the solemnity due it from the sad affliction just fallen on the people of this state.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of the said deceased, and a copy to the *Janesville Gazette* and *Free Press* for publication.

The sentiments of the resolutions were responded to by Rev. G. W. Ford, J. P. Towne, Esq., Prof. A. A. Barlow, Hon. E. Palmer, Prof. A. R. Cornwall and Rev. O. A. Willard. At the close of the remarks there were but few dry eyes in the large audience.

A dirge was then performed by the choir and the audience dismissed by benediction.

J. P. TOWNE, Secretary.

[Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, May 5.

The passage of Trumbull's confiscation bill is doubtful, say the least. Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin, got off the fence on the wrong side, to-day, and Mr. Foster of Connecticut also made a speech in opposition.

The house is expected to pass the Pacific Railroad bill, under the previous question to-morrow.

The steamer Nashville recently attempted to run the blockade into Charleston, and was chased back. The old rebel privateer Dixie has been captured under another name with a valuable cargo.

A general order from the War Department, says authority will be given to governors to recruit regiments now in the service, upon requisition made by the commanders of armies in the field.

Advices from Havana render it certain that Spain and England have left France to work out the Mexican problem alone.

In view of the probable surrender of New Orleans to the national authorities, Messrs. Addison Gage & Co., of this city, by permission from Washington, have dispatched two large cargoes of ice to New Orleans. The ship Havoclock sailed from this port yesterday morning with upwards of a thousand tons, and the ship Merchant, as soon as the weather permits, will sail with upwards of eight hundred tons. This northern luxury will be received with hearty welcome by many thousands of the Crescent city.—*Boston Paper.*

The first shipment of cotton from Arkansas, since the war, was made from Osceola, on the 21st. It was consigned to Grinnell, Minturn & Co., New York, and consisted of 37 bales. Eighty more were ready to be sent forward.

A MERCIFUL WORK.—A sanitary commission, under charge of Dr. Wolcott, has left Milwaukee with hospital stores for the Tennessee river in anticipation of another battle there.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

YORKTOWN, May 4th—P. M.

Our cavalry and horse artillery came up with the enemy's rear guard in their trenches about two miles this side of Williamsburg. A brisk fight ensued. Just as my aid left, Smith's division of infantry arrived on the ground, and I presume carried his works, though I have not yet heard. The enemy's rear is strong, but I have force enough up there to ensure all purposes. All along the lines their works prove to have been most formidable, and I am now fully satisfied of the correctness of the course I have pursued. The success is brilliant, and you may rest assured that its effects will be of the greatest importance. There shall be no delay in following up the rebels.

The rebels have been guilty of the most murderous and barbarous conduct in placing torpedoes within the abandoned works near wells and springs, and near flag staffs, magazines, telegraph offices, carpet bags, barrels of flour, &c. Fortunately we have not been taken in this manner. Some four or five killed and perhaps a dozen wounded. I shall make the prisoners remove them at their own peril.

Geo. B. McCLELLAN, Maj. Gen.

To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

MORNING DESPATCHES.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPT. WILLIAMSBURG, May 4.

The advance under General Steinman reached this place, two and a half miles from Williamsburg, at two o'clock this afternoon. As we approached the enemy's works, a regiment of cavalry was seen coming in line of battle about a mile off. Captain Gibson's battery opened a very effective fire on the rebels, but did not change their course. The rebels opened on us from behind an earth work. A portion of the 1st and 6th cavalry then charged on the advancing foe and a hand fight ensued. None of our men were captured, but we took a number of prisoners. Gibson's battery had 11 horses killed. One gun was mortally wounded. One gun was lost by sticking fast in the mud. Lieutenant Benton of 1st cavalry, and 10 men were wounded, and Lieutenant McClellan and 12 others, of the 6th cavalry, were also slightly wounded. The rebel cavalry was forced to abandon their position, but our want of infantry prevented us from advancing on their works. We then fell back to await the coming of our infantry. Hancock's brigade soon arrived, but it was concluded to defer operations until to-morrow. The enemy are still retreating beyond Williamsburg, but their rear guard is very strong.

MONDAY, May 5.

LATER.—It is raining heavily. Will occupy Williamsburg early this morning.

CAIRO, May 5.

The steamer Antelope has arrived from Pittsburg Landing. Sunday morning the Pope took between 200 and 300 prisoners, tents, camp equipment and four pieces of artillery, and several hundred muskets. At the time the Antelope left Pittsburg a heavy firing was heard—cause not ascertained.

Recent arrival of deserters from Fort Wright confirm the report that Jeff. Thompson is in command there. The actual force there now does not exceed 3,000 or 4,000.

WASHINGTON, May 5.

Gen. Franklin's division, which Gen. McClellan has ordered to West Point, at the head of York river, was on board of transports when the rebels abandoned Yorktown. They were kept on board by Gen. McClellan for the very service they are performing, and will doubtless be able to intercept the rebel retreat to Richmond, compelling them to give battle or surrender. The main road of retreat up the peninsula is close on the bank of York river, which will bring the rebel army within range of our gunboats that are conducting Franklin's transports to their rear. There are four gunboats in this service. McClellan has transports sufficient to hold 20,000 additional soldiers from Yorktown to that point, immediately. It will not be surprising if he captures the bulk of the rebel army and takes Richmond in a week.

The French minister went to Richmond to assure the rebels that the Emperor of the French does not recognize them as a power among the nations; that England and France, by recognizing them as belligerents, did all that could be expected on the part of neutral governments; that the blockade of their ports is effectual; that they are fairly beaten in arms, and their independence a nation is impossible; that a continuance of hostilities threatens destruction of the cotton and tobacco crops of their citizens, would only be a wanton injury to the commerce of the world, injuring France and England even more than the United States; and that a resort to guerrilla warfare as proposed, when their armies are destroyed, would demoralize society and be simply a return to barbarism. The rebels have been admonished, therefore, that a cessation of hostilities is a duty they owe to themselves and to the world, which all civilized nations will unite in requiring of them.

WASHINGTON, May 6.

The rumored statements of foreign intervention to induce the government to cease its efforts to put down the rebellion, as well as those about projected arrangements and compromise with the rebels, are without foundation.

The Markets.

New York, May 6.

Flour receipts, 16,301 barrels, market heavy, and low; sales 3,000 barrels, 5,000, 65 super state; 5,200, 65 super western; 5,200, 40 common to medium extra western. Wheat receipts, 7,913 bushels, market dull and drooping; sales 6,000 bushels red state.

WASHINGTON, May 5.

The following statement, dated yesterday, on the Rappahannock, has reached Washington:

A colored man came in to-day from the other side of the river, and represented himself as Jeff Davis' coachman. From an examination of him this is probably the truth. He reports scraps of conversation overheard while driving Mr. and Mrs. Davis in the carriage, and between Mr. Davis and those who came on board.

Mr. Davis and Joseph E. Johnston had some heated discussions about the latter's resignation. Johnston declined to do this and offered to resign, and was even disposed to go to Yorktown. Mrs. Davis said she thought this very bad in him (Johnston) to be unwilling to help Gen. Manassas.

The coachman overheard a conversation between Johnston and the wife of Davis; the former (Johnston) saying if he had not left Manassas McClellan would have come out against him and cut him all to pieces.

Mr. Davis read an article in the *Examiner* to his husband, saying that it was part of the Yankee's plan that Gens. Banks and McDowell were to form a junction at Gordonsville. Johnston declined to do this and offered to resign, and was even disposed to go to Yorktown. Mrs. Davis said she thought this very bad in him (Johnston) to be unwilling to help Gen. Manassas.

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ing fleet, and a prize crew put on board with orders to make for Philadelphia, was subsequently recaptured by the rebel Capt. Wilson, who, with three others, made prisoners of all the prize crew and post masters. The vessel arrived at Liverpool on the 21st inst., the captain being assisted in navigating by only three or four who with himself were allowed to remain on board by our cruiser who captured her. Lieut. Stone was placed in charge of the *Danby* St. Pierre by our gunboat and was overpowered by Wilson and the rebel steward and cook and placed in irons.

A letter from a first-class merchant in Baltimore to a Liverpool mercantile firm states, under date of Baltimore, April 8th, that the federalists suffered defeat in battle at Yorktown, and that the Merrimac and seven other iron clad ships are out. This was received in Liverpool by the steamship China, and shows that all the merchants of Baltimore are not yet loyal.

BALTIMORE, May 6.

Fortress Monroe letter of the American dated the 5th, says that Gen. McClellan's advance is beyond Williamsburg, and that our gunboats are at West Point, having on their way captured or destroyed many rebel transports. A report was current of the capture of a large number of prisoners. A force had been landed at West Point and destroyed a railroad bridge leading to Richmond.

NASHVILLE, May 4.

Special to Louisville Journal.—Gen. Dumont, with portions of Wolford's and Smith's Kentucky cavalry, and Wynkoop's Pennsylvania cavalry, attacked Morgan's and Wood's cavalry, 800 in number, at Lebanon, Tenn., on Monday morning at four o'clock. The rebels were utterly routed and large numbers slain, and 160 taken prisoners. Nearly all their horses and arms were captured. They fled after fighting one hour and a half. Gen. Dumont, in pursuit and will capture the whole force. The prisoners will be here this evening. It was a brilliant affair, and managed with great skill by Gen. Dumont. Morgan reported killed. Col. Wolford was wounded in the abdomen, seriously, and Col. Smith was wounded in the leg. The rebels were completely surprised and outwitted.

LOUISVILLE, May 6.

Capt. Hazlett and McKinney, Lieuts. Cary, Chambers, Deal, Thomas and Leonard, of the 2d Ohio, with 100 privates; Capt. Jennifer and Adj. Neal, with 115 men of the 18th Ohio; Lieut. Mitchell, Capt. General's son, of Kentucky's cavalry, Capt. Ewing and two lieutenants of the 21st Ohio, with 53 privates; were taken prisoners at Pulaski, Tenn., on last Friday, by 1,000 of Morgan's rebel cavalry, after a fight of two hours and a half. The prisoners were subsequently released on parole, and are now at Nashville. Morgan lost six killed and two wounded. Our loss was two killed, three wounded and one missing.

BALTIMORE, May 6.

The following is taken from the American's special:

FORT MONROE, May 5.

The French steamer Gassendi came down from Yorktown, bringing the French minister and Capt. Fox, assistant secretary of the navy. We learn that up to one o'clock the steamers with Gen. Franklin's division had gone beyond Yorktown, waiting for the arrival of the French minister's cavalry, which direction of the general's transports which went up York river on Sunday morning, has returned. She reports she found the river unobstructed, that our gunboats had reached West Point, and that a force had been landed, and a bridge on the road to Richmond destroyed. Several rebel transports were overtaken going up the river; several of which were run ashore and burned, those on board escaping, while others were captured. Latest advices state that Gen. McClellan is with the advance, and supposed to be before Williamsburg; in which direction there has been Irish cannonading all day.

Yesterday afternoon a schooner came down the James river from Richmond, and when near Newport News was run ashore on the south side of the river. Her singular movements attracted considerable attention. The men were seen to take their boats and pull for Newport News. They said they had purposely run her ashore for the purpose of escaping to our lines, and that she contained 60 tons of coal for the Merrimac. Several boats were manned and started out for the purpose of endeavoring to tow her off, but finding this impossible they ran her on shore and burned her to the water's edge. The Merrimac was sight at the time, but did not venture to save the vessel. The crew were taken to headquarters and they gave a deplorable account of affairs in Richmond. The rebel troops regarded all further attempts to sustain the rebellion sheer folly.

WASHINGTON, May 6.

House.—Mr. Colfax, by unanimous consent, introduced a bill to punish frauds in the government











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## LEGAL.

**Sheriff's Sale on Foreclosure.  
CIRCUIT COURT, ROCK COUNTY.**

I, Daniel McLaughlin, assignee of King & Kellogg, against the State of Wisconsin, J. S. Spaulding, D. O. Reynolds, Geo. Miller, trustees of Wis-  
**Lodge No. 14, I. O. F. C.,** J. C. Caney, Seth H. Marquette,  
Wm. H. Ashcraft, and others, do hereby certify,

N. pursuant and by virtue of a judgment of foreclo-  
sure and sale of said court, rendered in the above en-  
titled action on the 26th day of January, 1892, in favor  
of the plaintiff, and against the defendants, and in ac-  
cordance with the provisions of said judgment, that I, the  
undersigned, shall offer for sale and sell at public auc-  
tion, to the highest bidder, at the circuit court room, in  
the city of Janesville, in said county, to-wit:

**THE 22d DAY OF MARCH, 1892,**

at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day,  
the following described mortgage premises, to-wit:  
A certain lot of land, situated in the village named  
out of said village, or so much thereof as may be suf-  
ficient to satisfy the said judgment, and as may be ad-  
vised by the undersigned, to-wit: The first lot, con-

[illegible][illegible]


force a mechanic's lien, rendered in the above-entitled action on the 14th day of February, 1861, in favor of the above named plaintiff and against the above named defendants, and in pursuance and by virtue of an execution duly issued out of said court and to me directed and delivered. I have levied upon and shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the mill on the premises heretofore mentioned and described, on

**THE 23RD DAY OF APRIL, 1862,**

at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the buildings, mill and appurtenances situated upon the tract and premises of said John W. Greenleaf, and Thomas W. Greenleaf, machines and machinery put out and erected in said buildings, mill and appurtenances and fixtures, and also the right, title and interest which said defendants, Nathan Saunders and Rosaline G. Saunders, have in and to the above described premises, and also all the right, title and interest which the said defendants have in and to the premises and appurtenances of them, here acquired in and to said land and premises at any time subsequent to the said 15th day of March, 1859. The following is a description of said land and premises on which said buildings, mills and appurtenances are situated: All that certain place, bounded or tract of land situate, being and being in the township of Milton, in the county of Rock and state of Wisconsin, and known and distinguished as one acre of land, and known as the mill of Milton which is erected on said flowing mill, being bounded as follows, to-wit: On the north by the right of title of the said John W. Greenleaf, on the east by the Milwaukee and Mississippi railroad, on the east by a line running over and through the land of the said John W. Greenleaf, and James M. Greenleaf, and Stephen P. Tabor, to H. G. Greenleaf and James M. Greenleaf, and on the south by the right of title of the said Joseph's addition to the village of Milton, and on the west by a public street in said addition, running north and south, and the west line of said block containing 100 rods. Dated March 8th, 1862. S. J. M. PUTNAM, Sheriff.

BENNETT, CANNON & GIBBS, Attorneys. JAMES M. GREENLEAF, Plaintiff. The above sale is postponed to the 6th day of May, 1862, to take place at the place and hour of day specified in the above notice. Dated S. J. M. PUTNAM, Sheriff.

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